The North Carolinian.

Office—North Carolinian Building, Main St., One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising.

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ c.	½ col.	1 col.
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3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents per each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

The *Register* endorses its "[illegible]alise" [illegible] and log[illegible] remind[illegible] years[illegible]

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875. NUMBER 2.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Posters, Visiting Cards, Handbills, Business Cards, Programmes, Ball Cards, Billheads, Fancy Show Cards, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Statements, Wine Cards, Pamphlets, Law Cases and Points, Circulars, Books, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORTE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUCARIA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH,
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Road Street.

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES' Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons will be accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept on hand, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Of Age.

They tell me I'm a man to-day:
They say I'm twenty-one;
That twenty years ago last May,
My mother had a son;
They tell me that my boyhood's days
Have mingled with the past;
They speak of "hauteur," "manly ways,"
Of "dignity" and "caste;"
They paint in rarest hues serene
An "honored age," and such—
And lead old profligacy in,
Assisted by a crutch.

Then farewell, youth, thou dear old friend,
I'm told to leave thee here;
But let us in the wineglass blend
The joy, the hope, the fear,
The visions we alone have known,
Our chateaux-en-Espagne,
With wisdom's dignity and frown,
Remember I'm a man;
Remember I must bid adieu
To shallow joys and dreams;
But most I dread to part with you.
A man!—how strange it seems.

But still, methinks, there's some mistake!
I met a friend just then,
Who greeted me with hearty shake,
And said, "old boy!" And when
I asked him if he saw no change,
He smiled and asked, "Of shirt?"
I told him I had come of age;
He asked me if it hurt.
I dropped his hand and turned away,
And to myself I mused:
"Shall I assume a role to-day
To which I am unused?"

No! Come along! Old time has lied.
And cheated me and you;
We'll battle with life's changing tide,
And cull her pleasures, too.
We'll laugh old dignity to scorn,
And slap his rigid face.
In one to pluck life's pleasures born,
There's little stately grace.
And so, vain pomp and pride, away,
And some one else allure;
They tell me I'm a man to-day,
Perhaps—I am not sure.

THE SAFE KEY.

In the city of New York there are many very large and elegant buildings, whose first and second floors are used for offices of insurance, banking and other companies. In most instances these offices are fitted up in elegant and expensive style. Here clerks work until late in the afternoon, and the rooms are then left in charge of janitors, who come to put the desks and furniture to rights, and dust and sweep, and get everything ready for another day. In some cases the janitors and their families occupy upper rooms in these buildings, and live very comfortably, high up in the air above the world. The janitor of the East India Buildings lived in this way. Besides his wife and two girls, he had one son, who used to help him in his work. This boy's name was Zachary, or "Zack," as he was commonly called. At the time we introduce him to the reader, there was nothing peculiar about Zack, unless perhaps it was his intense love of reading, and, I am sorry to say, his utter carelessness of his personal appearance. Reading books did not make him a good sweeper or duster, and his father often scolded him sharply for what he called his shiftlessness. Zack, however, had one friend who sympathized with him, not only in his love of reading, but in his boyish disappointments and difficulties. This friend was a middle-aged bookkeeper, named Farley, a thin, pale, weak-voiced man, who worked faithfully for his employers, often staying in the office as late as midnight, to make out his accounts and to finish balancing his books.

Farley delighted in getting Zack to talk of American history, for the boy loved to read about his own country, and remembered a great deal of what he read. Farley had never given much time to such reading. It was pleasant to see the gaunt bookkeeper sitting upon his stool at night, eagerly listening, while the shock-headed Zack, upon another stool, with a silk dusting-cloth in one hand, and a feather whisk in the other, related stories of the fights of the Spaniards with the Indians in Florida, or described the great ceremonies that attended the journey of Washington through the country after the close of the Revolutionary war. Zack was full of interesting facts relating to the great men of old times, and Farley often wondered how it was that so little a fellow came to know so much. In return for these entertainments, Farley taught Zack many of the small mysteries of account-keeping, showed him how to take care of books, and various office duties. Zack looked with wonder on the huge ledgers and journals, and at the mighty safe, set like a great cupboard in the walls, large enough for a man to walk inside and stand erect. He grew to have a sort of affection for the broad white pages of Farley's folios, with their beautiful writing and figures. At odd hours he learned to do a great deal in the way of adding columns and filing papers, while poor Farley, with his bent back and red eyes, was leaning over his desks and toiling through the long reckonings, making no sound save the scratching of his pen and the laying down of his pencil. This hard work told upon Farley severely; so much so as even to cause him to faint at times; and Zack had more than once revived him by bringing ice water and ammonia, and throwing open the windows for air. Thus the two became fast friends.

Zack took a great interest in the huge locks on the safe, and two or three times he had happened in in the morning when Farley was alone, and stood by to see him open the one under his care. He listened with curious wonder to the heavy clink of the bolts, and the significant rattle of the odd-looking key in the wards, and he kept his eyes open to all the strange maneuvers that seemed necessary to perform the work. One particular part of the unlocking was evidently a secret, for Farley never explained it, or said anything about it. After inserting the key he used to turn the knob of the door a certain number of times, apparently counting or calculating as he did so, until the lock seemed to give a muffled signal inside and the door was easily pulled open. The mystery was in the number. Zack was sure that this number was not always the same, and that was all he could make out.

The key itself was entirely unlike any variety of the ordinary form of key, and its use would scarcely be suspected by an uninitiated person. It was of the "combination" sort, and was made up of bits of steel, each stamped with a number, and all fastened together with a long slide, which ran through little grooves. The place into which the key fitted was arranged to correspond, and whenever it was thought that too many persons in or about the office knew how the key was made up, the one that had charge of the safe had only to take the key apart, change the positions of the pieces, and make a similar change in the lock. Then, so long as he kept secret the combination, no amount of guess-work would enable a burglar or any dishonest person to open the door. The closing of the door was a more simple matter, for when once arranged by the numbers, the lock would set itself without the aid of a key.

Zack, seeing that Farley was not disposed to explain the secret of the key, of course said nothing about it, and contented himself with trying to understand fully what the good clerk was disposed to explain. Meantime, the boy had to sweep and dust the office as ever, and on the nights when Farley stayed late, which he did usually at the end of each month Zack hastened his labors in order to get the sooner into his friend's society. On other nights, when Farley left early, Zack was lonely enough, and moped through his task without the slightest enthusiasm. But he always dusted Farley's desks with the greatest care, and emptied his waste basket, and cleaned his pens, and filled his inkstands, and arranged everything with scrupulous and affectionate neatness.

It vexed him to discover while moving about among these desks a great many things that he did not understand, and that seemed to be constantly used by Farley. For instance, there were the interest tables, and the foreign money rates, and the mercantile agency reports, and, besides these, all sorts of canceling stamps, and passbooks, and memoranda, that he could not make head or tail of.

One thing in particular puzzled him excessively. He dropped a large book while he was dusting, and on picking it up, he found these words written faintly in pencil at the top of one of the leaves:

"The landing of Columbus and the days of the year make the key, Nov. 20, 1869."

"What on earth," queried Zack to himself, "can that mean?" and he repeated it over and over again.

It became fixed in his memory, but no solution of it came to hand. It remained a mystery. Occasionally it was recalled, when he happened to catch sight of the book that contained it. He did not dream that these words would have a life-and-death importance by-and-bye. The writing was the work of Farley, done to aid his memory, and which he had intended sometime to erase.

As the winter went on, Farley, though ill much of the time, continued to instruct his young friend, and Zack, under his tuition, was initiated into the secrets of double-entry bookkeeping. In the course of a month or two he mastered most of them, and was proud of his success. It seemed, too, to have a beneficial effect upon his personal habits. He took pains to polish his shoes, and to smooth his hair, and to conduct himself like a gentleman. Though he still discharged his duties as sweeper, he wore an old coat and an old straw hat to protect himself from the dust. In fact he began to be and feel like a new man, and he attributed it all to Farley.

Poor Farley! His tasks seemed to grow more heavy every week, and he bent under them so perceptibly that Zack's heart ached.

"Can't you go away, sir, for a little while on a vacation?" asked Zack one day.

"No, I'm afraid not, Zack," said Farley. "I don't think the officers would let me."

"Then they must be brutes, that's all!" cried the boy.

"Sh-sh-sh!" whispered Farley, looking around cautiously. "Don't say such things, Zack!" and his thin hands trembled from sheer nervousness.

"I—I wish," said Zack, hardly able to control his voice, "that I knew how to do something for you, sir, you have done so much for me. But I can't. I'd like to give you a thousand dollars—and let you go into the country for a year or two—or do all your work for you—or something!" Farley gazed at him with thankful earnestness in his dim eyes, but made no reply. But Zack had a chance to help Farley in a way he little dreamed of.

It was late in the afternoon of a bitterly cold day. The snow was blowing fiercely without, and strong men shivered as they glanced through the windows into the bleak and darkening streets. At four o'clock the occupants of the offices began to lock up their books, and wrap themselves for their homeward walk or ride. Farley was preparing to go home, and the office boy was assisting him to put away his folios in the safe, and secure everything for the night. Busy in the gathering darkness, and supposing that all was ready for the final locking up, the boy shut the great safe door and looked about impatiently, expecting Farley to tell him he might go. Not seeing Farley, he concluded that he had gone to the closet to wash his hands.

After waiting a minute, feeling in a hurry, he went to look. There was no one in the closet.

Perhaps Farley had gone away. No, there hung his coat and muffler and old-fashioned hat.

The boy hunted through all the other offices, for he was anxious to go home, and he was never permitted to do so unless Farley gave him permission. The man was missing, no one could account for him.

Two of the officers of the company which employed Farley, elderly gentlemen, were still in the building; and they now came from their private office and joined in the search.

They began to feel some alarm. All at once the boy cried out: "Hark!"

A muffled noise, as of some one pounding, seemed to come from the wall. The three stared at each other in silence. The noise was repeated, but more faintly.

The boy ran to the safe. The terrible truth flashed upon him that he had shut the door upon Farley. The bolts had springs, and the poor clerk had been locked inside.

He cried out in dismay, and turned pale as a ghost. The two gentlemen were in despair. Farley undoubtedly had the safe key in his pocket!

"Run, run to the nearest machinist, and call some workmen, quick!" cried the oldest partner. And the frightened boy darted from the office.

There were no sounds now from the interior of the safe. Farley must be suffocating.

While they waited in an agony of impatience, Zack came into the office. Both the old gentlemen knew how friendly to each other he and the head clerk were, and seizing upon the smallest hope in their distress, they at once told him the situation.

"Farley is locked in the safe. We suppose he has the key in his pocket!"

Zack's heart sank within him.

He knew that a person could not live long shut up in that stifling place. But he did not lose his presence of mind. He thought rapidly, and began to look about him with all his eyes. It was possible that Farley had not the key in his pocket. He was sure he had sometimes seen him do that the last thing before he left the office. His desk was still unlocked, and that was a faint omen of hope to Zack.

The gas had been lit now, and with eager haste, the two officers and their young assistant searched among the papers and through the tills. There was no key to be seen.

At that instant the panting office boy returned, bringing two machinists with drills and sledges.

"How long will it take you to force the door?"

"Can't tell. Several hours."

There was no chance, then, of getting Farley out alive!

The partners were just ordering the smiths to begin their work, when a joyful "Hold on!" was heard from Zack, who still bent over the open desk. He had found the key!

The old gentlemen reached for it with trembling haste. They looked at it and groaned. They did not know the combination. Farley changed the numbers at will, and was not required to communicate the secret to his employers. Only one officer of the company would possibly know it, and he was gone far up town.

In the consternation of the moment Zack's mind was not idle. He had seized the hint of the penciled words accidentally thrown under his eyes some time ago, about "the landing of Columbus and the days of the year," and his thoughts were busy, trying to work it out.

The familiar old date gave him four figures, the days of the year three more. Zack took the key from the passive hand of the senior partner and studied it. An arrangement of the figures occurred to him. It might be the right one but he dared not say so.

He stepped to the door and inserted the key in the lock. Then he stood a moment looking intently at the mysterious knob. There was a scale marked around the rim of the revolving guard, where it fitted the door. Noting carefully its exact position, he began to turn. Slowly, once, and again, and again, till he thought he had the necessary numbers.

With a prayer in his heart, he watched the figure on the scale, and listened for the muffled signal. It came! Zack trembled so that he could hardly stand.

Everybody in the room stood breathless. His faltering hand pressed the key. It moved softly in the oiled tumblers of the lock. The great door yielded, and swung silently open!

There lay poor Farley, a lifeless heap, with his bald head pressed close to the door, as if he had hoped to get some air there. But Zack did not see him. He, too, had fainted on the floor.

It was nearly an hour before the physician, hurriedly summoned to the spot, restored the unfortunate bookkeeper to consciousness. Then all present stood ready to greet him, and Zack among the rest. It was a fearfully narrow escape.

Two days afterward Zack sat beside Farley in his chamber at home. The old clerk was pale, but a hopeful smile brightened his face. "Zack," said he, "I think now I am in your debt. What can I do for you?"

"We won't talk about that," said Zack; "but I want to know if the firm are going to give you a vacation, or any fair treatment at all?"

"Yes. I start to-morrow to go South. They pay all my expenses, and my salary goes on besides."

Zack jumped up. His eyes lighted with pleasure. "And you," continued Farley, "are coming into the office as a clerk, at three hundred a year."

Zack could not express his surprise and gratitude; but in honor of this grand turn in the fortunes of both the two friends, they had a little private dinner together that day, and in the course of it they toasted the firm in cups of chocolate.

"We reformed 'em, sir."

"No, it was you that did it, Zack."

"No, it was you."

"Wrong, Zack; all wrong. Let's compromise. It was our nerves. Mine gave out, and yours held on till you made a first-rate guess that saved my life."—*Youth's Companion.*

Capturing a Train.

The story of the capture of a wagon train on its way to the Black Hills by the United States troops is thus told: Captain Fergus Walker, of the First regiment of infantry, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota, acting under general orders of General Sheridan, was sent out on the frontier to arrest all parties destined for the Black Hills found traveling on Indian reservations. He found a train of forty-seven wagons and one hundred and fifty men, which he ordered to turn back. Thirty-eight did so, and the balance, one hundred and twelve men, decided to go into camp at Gordon City and await the opening of the Black Hills by the government. Captain Walker followed the party while they encamped and then sent for reinforcements, which arrived, when he ordered the miners into line. Then he drew the wagons together and fired them, together with all camp equipage, the miners standing in line and witnessing the conflagration. After the destruction the miners were marched back to Fort Randall. The miners, many of whom were barefooted, were obliged to march thirty-five miles a day, and suffered severely. Many of the men had their feet so severely cut by the sharp prairie grass and sharp stones on the road that tracks of blood from their feet could be traced along the road they traveled. On the second night out, two brothers, named Collins, made their escape from Walker's command on ponies, arriving at Creighton, Nebraska. The citizens telegraphed the facts to Secretary Belknap, and a reply has been received saying that he will order an investigation.

A Happy Couple.

A man should always be a little older, a little braver and a little stronger, a little wiser, and a little more in love with her than she is with him.

A woman should always be a little younger, and a little prettier, and a little more considerate than her husband. He should bestow upon her all his worldly goods, and she should take good care of them. He may owe her every care and tenderness that affection can prompt; but pecuniary indebtedness to her will become a burthen. Better live on a crust that he earns than on a fortune that she has brought him.

Neither must be jealous, nor give the other cause for jealousy. Neither must encourage sentimental friendships with the opposite sex. Perfect confidence in each other, and reticence concerning their mutual affairs, even to members of their own families, is a first necessity.

A wife should dress herself becomingly whenever she expects to meet her husband's eye. The man should not grow slovenly, even at home.

Fault-finding, long arguments, or scoldings, ends the happiness that begins in kisses and lovemaking. Sisters and brothers may quarrel and "make up." Lovers are lovers no longer after such disturbances occur, and married people who are not lovers are bound by red-hot chains. If a man admires his wife most in striped calico, she is silly not to wear it.

Now.

Now! A grain of sand on a boundless plain. A tiny ripple on a measureless ocean. Over the ocean we are sailing; but the only part of it we possess is that on which our vessels at this moment float. From the stern we look backwards and watch the ship's wake in the waters; but how short a distance it reaches, and how soon every trace disappears. We see also some landmarks further off, and then the horizon closes the view; but beyond that the ocean still rolls far, far away. Memory contemplates the few years of our individual life; history shows us a dim outline of mountains; science tells us that still further back, out of sight, stretches the vast sea; reason assures us that, like space, it hath no boundary; but all that we possess of it is represented by this small word—now! The past is action, is ours no longer. The future may never become present; it is not ours until it does. The only part of time we can use is this very moment—now!—*Newton Hall.*

Watering-place resort—The town pump.

Proposed New Calendar.

Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Bench, has proposed a change in the calendar on account of its many imperfections. According to the plan laid out, the year would be divided into four quarters of three months each, exactly corresponding with the four natural divisions of the year made by the sun's arrival at the two equinoxes and two solstices. Thus, beginning at the winter solstice, when the sun is at the extreme southerly point reached by him, where he commences his return to the north, Judge Bradley would place the new year, or January 1, on the present 21st day of December. Then giving to January, February and March each thirty days, the 1st of April, or beginning of the second quarter, will, in common years, fall on the 21st of March, and in leap years on the 20th of March, or exactly at the vernal equinox, when the sun is on the equinoctial line and the days and nights are equal. Then, giving to the next six months each thirty-one days, the 1st of July, or beginning of the third quarter, will fall in common years on the present 22d of June, and in leap years on the 21st, which is the summer solstice, when the sun is at his furthest point north and the days are longest; and the 1st of October, or beginning of the fourth quarter, will fall in common years on the 23d of September, and in leap years on the 22d, which is the autumnal equinox, when the sun recrosses the line and the days and nights are equal again. Then, giving to October and November each thirty days, and to December twenty-nine in common years, and thirty in leap years, the 1st of January will again fall on the present 21st of December in all cases. This allotment of days to each month is easy to remember, is as convenient as any, and makes them correspond to the great natural phenomena of the sun's annual orbit. It is a lesson in astronomy in itself, and is generally approved as the best plan that has been proposed. The placing of the intercalary day of leap year at the end of the year would be a great advantage in all astronomical calculations and arrangements of the calendar. And the conformity of the entire civil year to the natural year would of course be an advantage amply sufficient to compensate for any temporary inconvenience arising from the change. No alteration in the recurrence of leap years from the arrangement of the Gregorian calendar is proposed. That is sufficiently accurate for many centuries to come. The law prepared by Judge Bradley to effect the proposed change, and which was read to the National Academy of Science, is extremely simple and comprehensive, and would obviate all inconveniences of a business character that could possibly arise.

The Stage Driver's Darling.

G. S. Cathers is a stage driver in Colorado. A bright little girl of six summers lives with him and calls him father. The old man and little girl have an extraordinary affection for each other. When they are together they are happy as angels; when separated they live in the prospect of meeting, and when they meet they behave like children of the same age. Their mutual idolization is well known in Denver, where their home is. About two years ago an officer of the law appeared in Denver with a requisition from the governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest and delivery of old man Cathers on a charge of abduction. Cathers' friends were so well convinced of his honesty that they warned him of the presence of the officer, and aided in hiding both the old man and the child until the officer had departed. Then Cathers explained that he was not the girl's father, but her uncle, and gave a short family history. It was his dead sister's child, whom he was treating as his own, and better, if possible. When his sister was dying she gave the little girl to him, and he promised to live for the child and guard her as his own. When his sister's husband married again the father wanted to take the girl away from her uncle, but he fled with his little treasure to the far West. He stopped at Denver and became a stage driver, and his love for his neice increased tenfold, when an officer came armed with State weapons to wrest his darling from him, and Cathers and his babe hid until the danger was past. Lately another officer came with a requisition from Pennsylvania and sued out a warrant for Cathers' arrest. The sheriff refused to serve it, and the Pennsylvanian went home empty-handed. Pennsylvania will have to go without that little girl while there are mountain caves in the West.

A Singular Scene.

The Dallas (Tex.) *Commercial* of a recent date gives the following remarkable account of an execution in that State: At the hanging of Frank Smith, colored, which took place recently in Montague county, Texas, a large crowd gathered at the place of execution, and after the prisoner had offered up a prayer he addressed the people in great penitence, and exhorted all to meet him in heaven. The sheriff then adjusted the noose about his neck, and the guards crowded up to bid him good-bye. The sheriff ordered them to stand back, but they refused to do so, and cocked their guns, swearing that they would bid him good-bye. Some called out to "Shoot the rope," "Liberate him," "Let him go," etc. The greatest excitement prevailed, and it was evident that the sympathy of the entire crowd was with the doomed man. The effort to release him would have been successful had it not been for the doomed man himself. He was the only man that was firm and self-possessed. He exhorted his friends to desist. "Let the law take its course," said he, "I am a man, and can die like a man. This is no time for a row; let us not disgrace ourselves in this manner." As he said this his face wore a smile, and as he stood upon the platform strong and powerful, a head and shoulders above any of the others, he certainly presented a picture of no ordinary interest. At a signal from the sheriff the preparations were completed, the trap sprung, and he fell and died without a struggle. The crowd soon dispersed, but still muttering against his executioners.

An Effort to Stop Gambling in Wheat.

The millers of St. Louis have joined in a petition to the president and board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange asking to have wheat stricken from the list of articles sold at the call of the board on 'change. They assert that this kind of speculation, which are ruinous to manufacturers of flour, and will ultimately destroy the trade, and that the tendencies of such speculation are demoralizing and disreputable.

The walnut tree is proverbially long lived, and an extraordinary instance is noted at Bonvilliers, a village at the foot of the Vaudois Jura. An old walnut tree, whose age is estimated at between three and four hundred years, is there still in a flourishing condition. Its trunk measures over twenty feet in circumference and notwithstanding its great age it produced last year over fifty bushels of walnuts.

THE OLD MAY TRAINING.

Those Jolly Old Days—An Interesting Reminiscence.

In a most interesting article on the old times May musters, or "trainings," as they are better known, the *Tribune* says:

For weeks before the muster the village of Tarrytown, and all its congeners, was in a fever of preparation. Every matron prepared scores of pies, every maid furnished her last summer's finery for the entertainment of the warlike host. And when the day arrived, with what proud beatings of heart did the women folks watch father set out in his colonel's uniform, with Joe, as first lieutenant, by his side! The gallant colonel on week days served out sugar and molasses across the counter, but he looked none the less a hero for that; and Joe, who had been casting sheepish, hopeless glances at the squire's pretty Jenny for a year, met her undaunted now in his glitter of blue and gold, and by his martial bearing won the day. There was sure to be good weather all that week; schools were dismissed; Tom and Bob disappeared at dawn and were seen no more until night. Was not Daddy Potter's meadow a tented field where the rattle of sabers, the tramp of battalions, and the scent of gingerbread and popbeer made the day enchanted? Was not Daddy Potter, paunchiest of tailors, there himself as adjutant, sternly drilling his men all day long? Had not the cavalry just arrived with all the terrific trampling which forty horses could produce?—the Clap City Guards in blue and silver, and the Groom County Rangers in frogged hunting shirts? This last attire was looked upon doubtfully as a daring innovation hardly in accord with the solemn pomp of war, but was forgiven on account of the fine effect produced by the gray horses of the Rangers and their Roman helmets, from each of which streamed a horse's tail. Excitement rose to its height when the general of division (old John Stokely, the storekeeper at Plattstown), arrived with his staff, all gallantly mounted and in the Continental blue and buff. Dr. Brown, who dosed the whole country, rode beside him in navy blue coat and green sash as surgeon of the regiment. Anybody could know by his bearing that he was used to cutting off arms every day under fire, and had never heard of Dover's powder or calcined magnesia. On the last great day, the ladies of the village repaired to the scene in all their pink and yellow lawns and fluttering ribbons in buggies, and gigs, and spring wagons, and the great sham battle was fought with the English. Some of the maneuvers were masterly, especially when Joe's company deployed behind the barn, and took them in the flank. For a year afterward the conduct of the battle furnished discussions at the grocery, the old men asserting that certain movements were not in accordance with military tactics. But the English were always whipped—always.

The May musters are over now with other pleasant follies of our youth. Potter's meadow is plated in rye, and echoes no more to martial music. The women would say, God forbid that it should. Since the day the Tarrytown boys marched away to the Wilderness, with old Potter as captain, they shudder at the sound of a drum and fife. So many of the boys never came back! The old doctor saw them die, and laid his gray hairs among them at Chancellorsville. Tom and Bob went through the war and are at home now. They say it was a savage business, but that it made men of them. It brought them and all Americans out of their village bigotries, face to face with the reality of things; taught them an humbler estimate of themselves, a juster one of their own and other countries.

In a comedy now playing in Paris M. Laboissiere is requested to give something to a charitable enterprise. "Very good," he says, "put my name down on the list for a hundred francs—M. Laboissiere, dealer in metals, and member of the general counsel." "But, sir, we have no list; and in a hat! Here is five francs for you." And he puts the bank note back into his pocket-book.

Sad Family Meeting.

It was the old, old story, and explained the origin of hoodlumism more satisfactorily than a hundred eloquent and philosophical discourses. A drunken mother and a father, with his narrow perceptions and sensibilities contracted and blunted by incessant toil and unceasing struggle against poverty. Such were the parents of the younger girl, who under more favorable auspices might have grown up an honorable and respected member of society. That she possessed many sterling qualities was proved by the testimony of both parties.

"Ah, your honor," said the father, a poor old man whose thin hand trembled with emotion as he stretched it out in supplication to the judge. "She's my only comfort, and don't, don't commit her this time. O, your honor, what will I do if she goes? Who will take care of my four little children?"

"Where is their mother?" asked the judge.

"Ah," said the old man, sadly, shaking his head as he turned toward a coarse-looking women at his elbow, who was wiping her eyes with the cornor of a dirty shawl, "she's here, but you know what she is."

"Yes, indeed," said the judge; only too well. I haven't seen her here lately."

"Oh, no, your honor," said the woman brightening up. "I promised you the last time you sent me to the county jail I wouldn't get drunk again, and I haven't got drunk for a long time."

"How long?" said the judge, curiously.

"Oh, quite a time—well—a month, anyhow. But you won't convict her, your honor. Oh, don't," she wailed, exhibiting genuine symptons of grief. "What would my children do without her, and I may get drunk again. God knows, I don't wish it your honor, but I can't help myself."

"Well," said his honor, and his brows contracted as he spoke, for constant contact with the dark side of human nature had not rendered his heart altogether insensible to pity. "I'd like to let the girl go, but she was here a week since on a similar charge, and I really believe it's for her good to send her to the industrial school." And he turned to his warrants, while the parents filed sorrowfully out of court.—*San Francisco Post.*

Poor Rhode Island.

All the witty writers are looking about for something on which to display their brilliancy, and material is getting scarce; but the Norwich *Bulletin* man has struck a "big bonanza" in the size of Rhode Island, as witness: They had a good deal of trouble with Barnum's elephant in Rhode Island, recently. It appears that they were feeding one end of him in Massachusetts and the other end got into a farmyard in Connecticut. The neighbors came out and attacked the Connecticut end with pitchforks, and the Massachusetts end got mad. There was a good deal of excitement for a time, and the majority of the inhabitants stepped over into the adjoining States

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., June 30, 1875.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

Martin county, Jos. J. Martin.
Bertie, " F. W. Bell.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of Ohio have "gone back on" their historical record. Their action at their late State Convention has disturbed the entire politics of the country and upset all previous calculations. The *Graphic* insists that it has deranged everything. The party has been committed to hard money for 75 years. It is the one plank that has stood firm through all defeats and all reconstructions. All the Eastern and Middle States are committed to that principle. When Pendleton proposed his scheme of inflation it was voted down with a unanimity that utterly silenced him. It was only last fall that the assumed leaders of the party reiterated their old time declaration in favor of a resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible opportunity, and that declaration was supposed to have had a powerful effect in producing the "tidal wave." Now the Democrats of the third State in the Union go back on the hard-money doctrine of their party, and it is evident that they are supported in their defection by the Democracy of the Mississippi Valley States.

It is obvious at a glance that this action of the Ohio Democrats completely deranges the politics of the country. If they are successful in the coming State election it will compel a reconstruction of our political parties on the financial issue. The Democrats of the East will never vote for inflation. A great many Republicans in the Valley States and in the South would vote for that measure on the mistaken idea that it would stimulate business and set the stagnant trade of those sections in motion once more. The inflationists might carry a dozen of the Central and Southwestern States, but they could not get the vote of the East or the Pacific States unless they could succeed in attaching other interests to the financial one, and thus secure the support of voters who care nothing for that question. What shall these interests be? This is an important question which cannot be answered today. It is enough to call attention to the obvious fact that the Democrats of Ohio have turned their backs on the history and principles of their party, and their success on their present platform will necessitate a reorginization of that party on new issues. In view of this fact it is a quesion whether the Democrats have most to gain or lose from a victory in that State.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Under the present Constitution the Legislature has a right to exempt from taxation three hundred dollars worth of property. This was, of course, intended to benefit the poorer classes. But the Legislature, largely composed of Democratic *professional* men, cut this exemption down, so far as all others were concerned, to *twenty five dollars*. But in the same act these professional gentlemen take good care of themselves, exempting *five hundred* dollars in incomes! Let the people ponder and be on their guard as to the men they select to represent them in the Convention Men that will thus discriminate in the Legislature will surely do so should they get a chance to tinker at the Constitution.

It is given as a reason by the Democratic leaders that they abhor the present Constitution because it was the work of "scioliste and adventurers—carpet baggers, black and white," and yet they tell the people that they don't propose to interfere with the Homestead, Mechanics' Lien, Rights of Married Women and Personal Liberty. Why these are the very things the class complained of in corporated in our present Constitution They were bitterly fought at the time not a Conservative member of the Convention favoring a single one of them! Let the Democrats control the Convention in September and see how soon they will change them.

The history of the rail road progress in the United States, were it written out, would be full of interest. Indeed, to us and our people it would both interest and instruct. It would be full of incidents showing that in almost every instance the rail-roads of this country have had obstacles to encounter and opposition too. Their success have been the result of perseverance and continued effort. Our rail road enterprize is by no means an exceptional one. It is experiencing the discouraging conditions most others were compelled to undergo. But it will finally succeed.

The important amendments that were made to our Constitution have been by legislative enactment. It is the mode endorsed by the people of North Carolina. The very first amendment to the Constitution of 1835, securing Free suffrage was in this way. All others needed can be cheaper and better and safer accomplished in the same way,

The Democrats all over the State are selecting their ablest men to represent them in the Convention. The men we send there will be considered our representative men. Can we afford to send weak men? The show we make in the Convention will not only make a good or bad impression upon the opposition but it will have its influence upon the State and nation. We must not only be able to command the respect of our opponents but we must be able to cope with them. If we do not prepare for this at our nominating Conventions we risk losing everything.

The men who are fighting to change our Constitution want our Judges and Magistrates *appointed* instead of elected. They want to take this important matter *away from the people*. But Gov. REID, one of North Carolinas best men, favored the present mode. In his message of November 20th 1854, he said:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I RECOMMEND TO THE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

Can any man point to an instance in the history of the Democratic party of North Carolina where it has redeemed a pledge made to the people when that pledge conflicted with the interest and prejudices of its leaders. They always act on the principle that the State was made for the party and not the party for the State.

We have but one reply to make to numerous inquiries. The position of delegate to a Constitutional Convention is one of honor and dignity as well as of responsibility. It is a position that should seek the man instead of the man seeking it. It is a matter the *people* should take into their own hands. They should think long and well over it, and then act calmly, deliberately, wisely.

It will cost the tax payers of North Carolina at least five hundred thousand dollars to hold the Convention in session long enough to carry out the Democratic programme. The people are not able to bear this burthen. Hence let every man vote for delegates who will insist upon an immediate adjournment.

The *Democratic* lawyers are very anxious to restore the old county courts. They would afflict our law-ridden people with a multiplication of tribunals which the present Constitution has abolished. Who is to be benefited by changing back again, the people or the lawyers?

It is the duty of a man to provide for his family. It is no less his duty to provide good government for the community in which he lives This he can do by doing his duty at the primary meeting and at the ballot box. Nominate good men and then do your best to elect them. This should be one of the highest obligations of citizenship."

No work shop is complete which sends out an article in a half finished condition, and no school discharges its important duties, where the quick minded scholar at the lapse of a few sessions finds his future progress retarded by the ignorance of his teacher.

DANIEL WEBSTER once said "I care not how humble and unpretending the paper a man may take, there will be something in it worth the price of subscription." The man who takes the NORTH CAROLINIAN always gets the full worth of his money.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committeee should be addressed to THOMAS B. KEOGH, Chairman, care of F. M. SORRELL, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

During the month of May the Administration reduced the public debt over a million dollars. And yet its opponents assert that it is wicked, corrupt, and profligate!

Our present Constitution protects the poor man. It is his shield and anchor. Vote for no man for Convention who will attempt to alter or change it.

Common schools have done much for this country, especially where they have been fostered and sustained. In this section improvement is needed.

The honied words and gilded promises of the Democratic leaders should deceive no thinking man. Remember 1861.

"The Constitution as it is" is the watchword all along the line.

Address of the Republican State Executive Committee. To the Voters of North Carolina.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.
RALEIGH, June 16, 1875.

The late legislature, presuming upon the strength of party discipline, has called a convention to amend the constitution of North Carolina. No intimation was given to the people, in the campaign of 1874, that such a purpose was contemplated. The question of

CONVENTION, OR NO CONVENTION,

was not an issue in that contest; and generally when candidates for the legislature were interrogated upon the stump, they disclaimed the desire to call a constitutional convention.

When the legislature assembled, a majority of that body were opposed to the call; but at once the agitation commenced. For a long time it was in doubt whether or not the plotters would succeed, because, the dominant party, knowing the temper of the people, feared to risk the passage of a convention bill.

THE PARTY LASH WAS APPLIED,

and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure; and at last the necessary majority was secured. Without being in any manner consulted, the voters are thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been resorted to, in spite of the fact that so late as 1871, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

In like manner the dominant party, in 1861,

DISREGARDED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

During that year, the legislature submitted the convention question to a popular vote, and it was decided by an overwhelming majority that the convention should not be called. Yet within a few weeks thereafter, the legislature called a convention; and the delegates to that body, again without consulting the people, passed an ordinance of secession, and plunged the state into rebellion.

It seems that certain politicians are determined to overthrow the organic law. Since 1870—a period of only five years—they have three several times worried the people into voting upon the question of amending the constitution. It is high time the people had rest from these

CEASELESS AGITATIONS;

and it remains with themselves to put a quietus upon them. If the present scheme is defeated, we may reasonably hope no other attempt will be made in a long series of years.

There is a mystery attaching to these persistent endeavors to overturn the organic law. While politicians are exclaiming that the existing constitution is imperfect and needs revision, none of them inform the people in what respects it should be amended. Even the Address, recently issued by authority of the Democratic party, deals in general expressions, gravely advancing the idea that the "necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing constitution is generally admitted, and is too apparent to require extended argument; and the same solemn document, in another place, announces that its

"LIMITED SPACE

does not permit a catalogue of the numerous defects and imperfections of the present constitution, or to enumerate the remedies to be offered." From the beginning to the end of this Address, not a single important suggestion of amendment is offered or foreshadowed!

Why these significant omissions, unless some sinister design is concealed? It will not do to say the rights of the people are secured by the so-called restrictions of the Convention-Act.—While these restrictions amount to a confession that many of the provisions of the existing constitution are admirable, (the acknowledgment being extorted from its enemies,) they are by no means a guaranty that the

PLOTTERS ARE NOT CONSPIRING

against the liberties of the people.—There is nothing within them to prevent the restoration of the county courts; nor the abolition of the townships; nor the re-establishment, of the whipping post; nor the requirement of a residence of twelve months in a county, before acquiring the right to vote; nor the fixing of excessive rates of poll-tax in the various counties; nor forbidding the forced production of tax-receipts to enable a citizen to cast his ballot; nor the creation of a stringent landlord and tenant act; nor the taking away from the tiller of the soil his rights and property; nor the creation of life-offices; nor the appointment of judges, solicitors and magistrates by the legislature; nor the taking away from the people the right to choose their own rulers. All these things the

"RESTRICTIONS" DO NOT PREVENT.

And considering the silence of the projectors of the convention scheme, none but the conspirators themselves can foretell what other iniquities may be resorted to.

Why were the restrictions placed at all within the convention-bill? The promoters of the conspiracy have time and again denounced the very measure they now pretend to preserve. They were insincere before or treacherous now. Every one of the restrictions are as to measures that have become endeared to the people, and which they are unwilling to relinquish; and it must be borne in mind they are parts of a constitution claimed by its enemies to be the "creature of military dictation, born in the throes of a military reconstruction." In truth, it was known by the conspirators that the

PEOPLE DISTRUSTED THEM;

and these so-called restrictions, which many of them are ready to disregard, were inserted in the convention bill, because its authors feared the people.

No arguments whatever have been adduced to prove a lack of excellence in the existing constitution. In many instances, the principles of the present organic law, are the very ones advocated in past days by

PROMINENT STATESMEN

of North Carolina. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1854, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.—In the same message, he recommended two additional judicial circuits. The same year, Mr. Dortch introduced a bill to elect the judges for a term of years; and Mr. Biggs introduced a resolution to divide the State into nine judicial circuits. During the same session of the legislature, Mr. Bynum proposed to divide the State into ten circuits. In 1860, Mr. Merrimon introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing another judicial circuit; and also as to the appointment of an additional judge of the Supreme Court.

As in the case of the judiciary, and the election of officers by the people, so with all the important changes made in the constitution. The establishment of a penitentiary; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; the organization of a bureau of statistics: all these have been recommended at different times by our old-time governors and leading men.

GREAT COMPLAINT

was made because of the establishment of the Code Commission; and after much clamor, it was abolished. But one of our recent legislatures appointed Judge Battle to do the same work, requiring it to be done within a specified time. The General Assembly pretended to pass upon his labors; but so little knowledge had our law-makers of what had been accomplished, that the statute law has been thrown into confusion, and the best of lawyers are uncertain how to construe it.

We have said the agitators

REFUSE TO INFORM THE PEOPLE

in what respects they propose to amend the constitution. But observing the work of their hands, we are not left entirely in the dark as to their designs.—For instance, read the infamous charters of the cities of Raleigh, Wilmington and New Berne, (to say nothing of other towns,) in which property, and not citizenship, has representation; and which overturn fundamental principles of republican government, giving political power to the few and withholding it from the many. Recall the shameful law reforming the senate districts,

VIRTUALLY DISFRANCHISING

large numbers of voters. Remember also the outrageous attempt in 1871, to call a convention of the people, by a bare majority vote of the General Assembly.

In regard to the homestead, call to mind the opinions and advice of prominent conservative lawyers, who construed the

HOMESTEAD ACT

to apply only to new debts, claiming that it did not relate to obligations contracted prior to 1868. Should these men obtain control of the Supreme Court, what will be become of the homestead, as applied to old debts? No "restrictions" will save the debtor class in such a contingency.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

The reception of the South Carolina and Virginia troops by the Bostonians was actually patriotic in its manly heartiness and mutual sympathy and good feeling. Almost for the first time since the close of the war the people of both sections have now met face to face and given the right hand of fellowship. Both sides respect each other more for having fought so bravely, and there is now at length manifested a strong desire for a renewed union and genuine peace. Our centennial celebrations will prove to have been godsends indeed if they serve to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South, as now seems probable.—*New Haven Journal and Courier (Rep.)*

The political skies are clearing in all parts of the country. The vague expectation entertained last year that a change of parties would somehow relieve the prevailing depression has disappeared. The violence of disaffection among Republicans on account of exposed corruption in high places, and occasional misuses of authority, is disappearing with the causes of it. The sober, thoughtful, and patriotic masses of the people in all sections, who sympathize with the grand results achieved under Republican administrations, will still look to the Republican party to maintain and justify them.

The new system of prepayment of postage on newspapers by stamps seems to promise satisfactory results in the way of revenue. The weight of this class of matter from the New York Post Office during the first quarter of the present year aggregated 3,745,357 pounds. The postage collected amounted to $82,353. At this rate New York city alone will pay during the year much more than it has ever paid before, or about one-quarter of the entire receipts throughout the United States from this source.

There is trouble among the Tammany Democrats which is likely to lead to a separate organization. John Morissey was called before the society to answer the charge of disloyalty, but he was very independent, and told them they might as well make out his letters of dismissal at once as he did not intend to resign until he saw fit. He believed in Tammany, but did not like its government.

"Short for Space"—the Democratic Executive Committee—this was why these gentlemen did not "catalogue the numerous defects and imperfections of the present constitution, or enumerate the remedies to be offered." Refreshing is it not. And yet the Democratic newspapers have been publishing this address ever since it was issued and will continue so to to do until the election.

Supervisor Perry has reported to the Department at Washington a raid upon the illicit distilleries of Yadkin county. Twenty illicit distillers were arrested and many barrels of whiskey destroyed.

Judge Wallace in Chicago has decided that a spiritualistic marriage where the parties live together publicly afterward is a valid marriage in law.

An Ohioan says if the Democrats are not elected this fall, he will set fire to the State and make a clean sweep anyhow.

Germany is Germanizing the names of the streets of Metz. Strasbourg always were Germanized

A Schenectady girl at spelling school sat down on "pantaloons."

At a recent spelling match one man spelt it "pasnip" and got beet.

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MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 30 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

Republican County Convention Pasquotank County.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank County; there will be a (Delegate) convention of the Republicans of said county, at Elizabeth City, on the 15th day of July 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the convention. Each Township will be entitled to a representation of only five (5) delegates, who will vote in said convention by population, according to the censes of 1870. Each Township will hold its convention on the 10th day of July 1875, at 5 o'clock, P. M. excepting Eliz. City Township, which will hold its convention on the 9th day of July 1875, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The chairman of each Township committee will be notified to hold his primary convention in compliance with this call. There being no Executive committee in Providence Township, W. R. Cartright is authorized to call convention in said Township.

G. W. COBB,
Chm'n of Rep. Ex. Com.
E. City, N. C., June 28th 1875.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth City, N. C.,
June 28th, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been requested to examine the report of the last Finance Committee of the Corporation of Elizabeth City, composed of Dr. P. John, W. F. Pool and G. W. Bell, respectfully report that they have carefully and critically examined the same, and find it substantially correct. From a careful examination of the records we find that the outstanding orders against the Corporation at the installation of the Board of 1874 & '75 amounted to $1639.32. We arrive at this amount by taking the receipts and expenditurs for the years '71, '72 and '73 and subtracting the one from the other, which shows that the amount expended for those years was in excess of the amounts collected $1639.32, and that must be the true indebtedness of the Corporation at that date, so far as the order book discloses.

We further find that bills were allowed and work contracted for previous to that date (for which orders had not been issued) amounting to $308,84 making the total indebtedness at that date $1948.16.

The Board of 1874 & '75 have contracted and allowed bills to the amount of $2472.38, orders have been issued to the amount of $2806,97 and this latter sum includes the $308.84 old bills contracted, and $35.75 over assessment in taxes, all of which is exhibited in the following tabular statement.

Treasurer of the Corporation
In account with Corpo. of Elizabeth City.
1874 & 5.

For am't of tax list for 1874,	1691.93
" rec'd from merchants license	580.00
" " from Retailers.....	256.66
" " " Livery Stables	20.00
" " " Butchers.....	130.00
" " " Drays	75.00
" " " Junk Stores.....	20.00
" " " Auctioneers.....	10.00
" " " Fines.....	30.00
" " " Former Treas.	42

PER CONTRA.

By am't allowed for errors in listing.....	$ 68.00
" com's for collecting tax	97.00
" paid salary of Mayor...	200.00
" " of Town Constable	300.00
" " of Cor. Clerk.....	100.00
" " Cor. Attorney.....	50.00
" " Treasurer.....	50.00
" " Commissioners.....	125.00
" " Corporation orders on Treasurer cancelled and burned.....	1823.57
	$2814.01 $2814.01

Fidancial condition of the Corporation May 17th, 1875.

Am't of outstanding orders issued April 20th, 1874....	1639.32
Am't of allowances made for which orders had not issued	308.84

PER CONTRA.

By excess of Revenue over current expenses of the Corporation for 1874 and to May 17th, 1875.....	149.84
By bal. being the Corporation Liabilities May 17, 1875 as appears of record.....	1798.32
	$1948.16 $1948.16

Outstanding Liabilities May 17, 1874 $1973.20

* The error in taxes above alluded to occured by taxing the same property twice, which can be readily seen by examination of the Record in the Mayor's office.

The evidence submitted satisfies us that orders were turned over by the said Treasurer to the late Finance Committee, as shown in the foregoing table and were by them destroyed.

Among the bills paid we notice bills to the amount of $65.00 paid for policemen on the election day in May 1874, which expense this Committee deem useless and unnecessary; but it is only just to the last Administration to say these bills were contracted under the administration of J. H. Shaw, Mayor.

J. P. WHEDBEE,
W. W. GRIFFIN,
J. PRITCHETT,

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED If Judged by Quality, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Ktagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, located on the corner of Road & Ebbing-house Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1st, 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing, fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address,

J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
P. O. BOX. 53. NORFOLK, Va.

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

NEWSPAPER,

AND

JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAR OLINIAN OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY

CHEAP

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this City, therefore you

lose your chance

to lay in a

SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S.

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGS

RUGS, &C.

Also a Large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County. } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

vs

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

[illegible] should start [illegible]
[illegible] sailor, fisherman, or woodsman [illegible]
[illegible] In fact, it is needed where[illegible]
[illegible] cruise, cough

WILL BUY A

" are
of the
Powders
com

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer, 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED 41 3m. ETC.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Clothing for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

1st DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.

May 26th, 1875.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adaptability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can outdo it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 300 acres 3 miles from town is offered. This land is rich the buildings are fine and in a healthy and high cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 100 acre in Pasquotank County 1 mile from town, and one mile from the river, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the county, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

Elizabeth ity

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,

SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son, of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold at New York 117, cotton, 15½c. corn from 80c @ 90c.

☞ The Pioneer line of Steamers have discontinued their trips to this place for the present.

☞ The Republicans of Bertie county held their convention on the 26th. They nominated T. W. BELL Esq., for Convention. Proceedings next week.

☞ The Salisbury *Watchman* pronounces their Band the best in the State. Before making a decision the editor should hear *our* Band perform on Academy Green.

☞ Our friend Capt. WM. ACKERLY has been appointed Post Master at Californin, Currituck county. He will perform the full duty.

☞ Our correspondents report the corn crop as looking unusually well all over the District. In this county the prospect was never better.

☞ Few persons address an audience of a thousand people. Yet the newspaper is read by many thousands, and is the silent teacher of many great truths.

☞ Our time having been taken up with official duties the greater portion of the past week we have been unable to pay our usual attention to the CAROLINIAN. This is our apology for the lack of editorial matter.

☞ POPE evidently had certain creatures, that infest too many communities, in his mind's eye when he wrote the lines.

Destroy their fibs and sophistries in vain,
The creatures live at their dirty work again.

☞ There will be a Sail Race from Nag's Head to a point near Croatan Light House on the 21st., of July. Competition open to all Canoes or open Boats. The prizes are from $5 to $15 All are invited to go and witness it.

☞ Mr. JACOBS is having the rooms of the old "Alexina House" at Nag's Head fitted up for those who wish to board themselves. He is also erecting kitchens for them to use. Rooms large enough to accomodate families can be rented for $7.50. This includes the kitchen.

☞ There having been a good deal of foolish talk and bluster about the "Finance Report" submitted by the late committee, three "*disinterested*" gentlemen were requested to go over the ground and give the result of their investigations to the public. They have done so and *their* Report appears in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. While it will entirely satisfy the public it effectually spikes the croakers battery.

☞ Which *is* the "organ" of the Democratic party of this District? The *Times* at Windsor claims to be, but the *Register* at this place don't propose to be ignored. The latter don't agree to submit to the dictation of the former, and the *Times'* men insinuate that the *Register* isn't to be trusted because it works like an engine without a governor to regulate the supply of steam. As both cannot be *the* "organ" let it be decided *which* is.

☞ Prof. R. S. ABERNATHY, President of Rutherford College, made a very favorable impression on our people during his visit last week. As a Minister he is able and as a Teacher he has few superiors. He is a self educated man and through his own efforts has acquired a complete knowledge of all the branches taught in our best Colleges. Some twenty years ago he founded the College of which he is the head. From a small beginning it has gradually advanced until now it numbers some 250 students. One of its peculiarities is to teach all orphans and the children of Ministers of the gospel free of charge It is nonsectariah. Since its foundation it has educated free of cost, excepting the boarding, near 800 students, prepared them for usefulness and sent them out into the world to fill the various positions, many of them to day having made their mark in several States of the Union. The amount of good such a man is doing *cannot be measured in words.*

☞ Etiquette is a good thing, but we have known instances where a too punctilious regard for "the code" resulted in disaster: A very polite young gentleman not a thousand miles off a short time since attended the Commencement Exercises of a Female Seminary, at which he had some lady friends. In order to be able to compete with the best people present in his tokens of the appreciation of the exercises he invested his spare change in the purchase of a handsome boquet, which he proposed to present at the proper moment. Placing the flowers upon a table, to await the appearance of the lady who was to receive the tribute of his admiration he sat in calm expectancy, perfectly happy in the thought that he was prepared to properly honor the occasion. But what was his surprise and horror to see a middle-aged clerical looking man enter the room, walk up to the table, pick up the boquet for which he had expended his nickles, and triumphantly present the same to an aged dowager, wealthy in wrinkles and gray hairs, but a perfect pauper as to teeth. Our young friend was fairly sick with disappointment and disgust; indeed "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more," and he left the place a sadder (and a *madder*) man than he ever was before. We mention no names, but the incident is too good to be lost.

☞ Rev. Mr. GILLILAND will sing with the children at the Baptist Church; this place, on Sunday evening at 4 o'clock.

☞ The *Register* endorses its "Franchise" editorial, but its explanations and logic are so *luminous* that we are reminded of the articles written some years ago and were interpreted to mean "Food for the Afflicted!"

☞ During a portion of the past week the weather has reached the usual summer standard. Shirt collars are succumbing and the cotton is improving. We make no complaint as it is just the temperature the crops now need. Yet the grumblers are not satisfied—are praying for "some boundless contiguity of shade."

"For a home in a valley of cucumbers
An iceberg or two at control
A vale where at midday the dew cumbers,
A pleasure trip up to the pole."

☞ The official that honestly and fearlessly performs his duty cannot fail to receive the plaudets of his own conscience. if he does not obtain the endorsement of every man in the community. That he will meet opposition and that his motives will be misconstrued and his purposes misrepresented he must expect, but if he keeps right on in the even tenor of his way, remembering his official oath and working for the public good, he may rest assured of a full vindication in the end. Fallibility attaches to our common humanity, but unfortunately it sometimes happens that a man to whom nature was not over prodigal in her bestowment of prudence and judgement is placed in responsible position. In such cases let the infliction be borne with all the patience possible.

☞ As stated in our last issue Long Bridge over Charles Creek, at this place is finished. It is the best work of the kind in Eastern Carolina. It will be many years before it will cause any more expense to Corporation or County. The Bridge was rebuilt by the County in 1869. Last summer it became so rotten and unsafe that the attention of the Town Commissioners was called to it. A committee was appointed to examine it. They reported a new bridge necessary. Notice was then served upon them that a Draw was required and a demand for one was made. This we opposed, as the old Board will testify, 1st because we were not satisfied that the authorities were obliged to construct a Draw, and 2ndly, because of, the embarrassed financial condition of the Corporation. We consulted our Attorney and before acting obtained the opinion of three other good lawyers. They all decided that the Commissioners were obliged to comply with the demand; that they were subject to indictment if they did not. The question then arose, who must build it, the Corporation, the County, or both? BATTEL says Town authorities may, but that County Commissioners *shall*. After investigation and discussion the matter was compromised by the County agreeing to bear one third the expense. The next step taken was to find a responsible party willing to take the contract As payment had to be made in orders, no such party could be found at *any* price. After repeated efforts and postponement from meeting to meeting, Dr. UNDERWOOD agreed to build the bridge and draw. He undertook it, but was compelled to give it up. The Board had no alternative but to complete the work on the best terms possible. That this was the *unanimous* order the following will show:

This will certify that Dr. Wm. Underwood having notified us, the late Mayor and Commissioners of Elizabeth City, of his utter inability to fulfil his agreement in building Long Bridge, because of the impossibility of his using Corporation orders at more than fifty cents on their face value, it was agreed and ordered that the work be proceeded with and completed on the best terms that could be made.

W. A. HARNEY, G. W. BELL,
HENRY M. FEARING, M. B. CULPEPPER,
L. C. DASHIEL, P. JOHN.

But the trouble was to find parties willing to furnish material or labor. The work stopped, travel was interrupted, complaints became rife. Nor was the work resumed until we agreed to become responsible for the material and the labor. We have advanced $452.15 for which we hold orders. These we have deposited in the Albemarle Bank, to remain there until the 1st of October, unless someboly who thinks "there is money in it" steps forward and pays us seventy five cents on the dollar for them. Anybody can have them all at that price.

Local Briefs:

The examination of Teachers commences in the Court House to-morrow.—All kinds of garden vegetables, beets, beans, cabbages, potatoes and cucumbers are very plentiful.—Will the parties who have borrowed some of our books be kind enough to return?—The Mayor and Commissioners sat last week to reassess the real estate within the Corporate limits. The last assessment was made in June, 1870.—"CROWDA' ALLEN makes capital Lemonade.—Cotton never grew so rapidly as it is growing now. The farmers feel encouraged. —The Republican Convention of this county will be held on the 15th of July. —The Fourth of July, coming this year on Sunday, will be celebrated here on Monday, the 5th. Several speeches will be made.—A party consisting of Solicitor WHEDBEE, Col. W. C. DAVIS, D. B. BRADFORD, Esq., and others left on Tuesday for a pleasure excursion to Nag's Head and other points on the Beach.—The work on the streets has commenced.—DETRICKS is *the* place for refreshing drinks.

Local Port-Folio.

Stamps are no longer used on notes—but it takes "stamps" to pay 'em. "Two souls that beat as one"—as the lad said when his mother was dealing with him for his sins with both slippers at once. A hard way to "weather the storm"—by storming the weather. The next best thing to a good wife—a good garden. The best biography—the life which writes Charity in the largest letters.

The Latest News!

BEECHER "Not Guilty," but SHACKLOCK, the 99 cent man *is* guilty—of selling goods cheaper than any one else in the city.—*ad.*

Business Locals.

WM. T. SHACKLOCK, the "99 cents" man is giving entire satisfaction to the public. Cheapest place in the city. Call on him.

Go to Fowler's for Grenadines.

Buff linnen lace for trimming over skirts &c., at Fowler's.

The cheapest place in town is the "99 cents Store" on Road Street.

Go to Fowler's for flour.

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

The "99 cents" Store on Road Street is still in full blast, doing a good business and its proprietor is giving full satisfaction.

FOR SALE.—A 2nd hand 4 Horse Horizontal Engine and Boiler in good order and capable of running with ease a 40 or 50 Saw Gin. For Terms apply to C. C. ALLEN, Elizabeth City, N. C. 16-4t.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

J C Baul, A E Jacobs, John M Allen, Va.; David Pritchard, J A Spencer, Wm McLauchlin, F E Winslow, John W Bennett, Geo A White, Stephen Skinner, John Martin, W H Morris, E A Leigh, N. C.; A B Groff, Pa.; J W Lister, Md.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart-," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

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BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

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The Conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in their cure of diseases than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

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Dr. TU-SEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the *Vegetine* should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

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Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cankerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining held and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The timb and quantity of Vegetiee to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

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For this complaint Vegetine is the gaest remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a derfect natural way. Reason should teach us that a blochy, rough or pimple skin depend- ettirely upon an internal cause, and no outWard application can ever cure the defect.

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The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

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For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

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BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
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Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises: Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to ths undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

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Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

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Yours, truly,
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The Pointe Beetle.

Having had three years' practice in fighting the Colorado potato beetle, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, I offer my experience to my farmer friends. Some of my neighbors went to the expense of having some made to specially for the purpose, but these are unnecessary. I took old tarpaulins that could be got at most every grocery, but other coverings will answer. Some of my neighbors went to the second crop for seed. In the neighborhood of Chicago every piece was cleared off early, in order to obtain a second crop, which often proves more profitable than the first. Potatoes can be planted so as to escape the beetle almost entirely. My first experience was in the middle of planting my potatoes. I had a chance to get the best hot bed and a chance for the very many others. When the beetle made its appearance on my farm I should have to potatoes for a time at least. My first attempt was by hunting them by hand, but unsuccessful. Then I tried the New York Agricultural Society's method, which is to dust the vines with powdered white hellebore. Another method is to dust the vines with a slight dust after a slight rain. Three smart hands will go over six acres who help me. Attempts to introduce bugs, such as turkeys, chickens, and guinea fowls, have been made, but they will not touch the beetle